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OF

Charities and Correction

Edited by FREDERICK HOWARD WINES

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CHIT-CHAT.

The attention of our readers is again called to the fact that the present number closes the second volume of the RECORD, and that the price of subscription to the third volume, beginning next month, will be two dollars, instead of one dollar, as heretofore. Subscribers who desire to renew their subscription at the former price must send the money, in advance, to the publisher, before the first of May. Bound copies of the second volume will be furnished to those who may order them, at two dollars each.

Mr. McCulloch's "Dime Savings and Loan Association," in Indianapolis, is doing a good work, and has more than met the expectations of its founders.

Mr. John C. Whiton, Superintendent of the Deer Island Institutions, Boston, has reprinted, in circular form, the St. Petersburgh programme, which appeared in the RECORD for December. The *Budget*, published at Deer Island, is one of the cleanest and best papers for boys that comes into our editorial sanctum.

The Council is a new venture, by our friend, Mr. W. Alex. Johnson, Secretary of the Charity Organization Society of Chicago, and President of the Council of Charity Officers. It will be published during ten months in the year, and each number will contain an essay on organized charity, in eight pages. The price charged for single subscriptions is twenty-five cents a year, with a liberal discount to societies which order not less than 100 copies by mail to as many addresses; extra copies by express, in bulk, seventy-five cents per hundred.

It is not creditable to the State of Maryland, that the convicts in the State Penitentiary should be obliged to appeal to the Maryland Prisoners' Aid Association for means to buy books for the prison library. A library is as necessary in every large prison as is a kitchen; and the State ought to provide it, at the cost of the public treasury.

Congressman Mason, of Illinois, the author of the amendment to the Constitution of that State by which contract labor in prisons and reformatories is forever prohibited, is agitating in Congress the question of prohibiting, by federal statute, the transportation of goods made by contract prison labor from one State into any other State in which such labor is forbidden.

A bill is pending in the United States Senate, to make eighteen years the lawful "age of consent" in girls. It was introduced by Senator Blair.

The "pig law" in Mississippi, by which the stealing of live stock exceeding in value the small sum of one dollar was made a felony, has been repealed.

In the Ionia House of Correction, in Michigan, the inmates wear a shoe with a heel of peculiar shape. Instead of cutting it straight across, it is made with a "diamond point." By the use of this device an escaped prisoner was recently tracked and recaptured; his trail was unmistakable.

Mr. Thomas Gates, Superintendent of the Territorial Prison at Yuma, Arizona, has recovered from the wounds inflicted upon him by a would-be assassin, in an attempt at an escape, and has returned to his post of duty. He has been highly complimented by the Arizona papers, which describe him as "a capable, efficient, and fearless officer."

A bill for an act to provide for a reformatory for prisoners has been introduced by Senator Garlock in the Iowa legislature. It declares the Additional Penitentiary at Anamosa to be a reformatory, and provides that "every sentence of a person under thirty years of age hereafter convicted of a felony, except for murder, who has not previously been convicted of felony, and served a term in a penal institution, shall be a general sentence of imprisonment in the State Reformatory, and the courts imposing such sentence shall not fix or limit the duration thereof, but [the term of] imprisonment shall not exceed the maximum term provided by law for the crime of which the person was convicted." The bill goes on to say that "no such prisoner shall be released until after he shall have served at least the *maximum* term provided by law, etc.; but obviously this is a misprint or a clerical error, and the word "minimum" is intended. Provision is made for grading the inmates of the proposed reformatory, and for their release on parole. It is to be hoped that this bill may become a law.

The Missouri Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb was burned, on the evening of February 27th. The fire broke out in the dome of the centre building, in the fifth story, and the pupils were easily removed, as well as much of the furniture. The destruction was total, and the insurance small. But we have never seen the necessity for any insurance on State property, since the State is as well able to bear the loss as any private corporation could be, and the loss is more widely and equitably distributed than by the intervention of any insurance company. The interruption of the course of study in this institution, and the inconvenience to pupils and their friends, are much to be regretted.

It flatters our national pride to know that the Prussian Minister of Justice has commissioned a German judge, connected with the ministry, to visit and report upon American prisons. The name of the commissioner, who is now in this country, is Dr. P. F. Aschrott, and we have had the pleasure of making his personal acquaintance. He is the author of a book on the English prison system, entitled "Strafen und Gefängnisswesen in England"; on the English poor-law, "Das Englische Armenwesen"; and on the reform of the German prison system, "Zur Reform des Deutschen Strafen und Gefängnisswesen." He has written other books, of which we name only one: "Erhebung und Verwerthung Statistischer Daten auf dem Gebiete des Strafrechts." We trust that this distinguished visitor may receive the courteous attentions to which he is entitled, and carry back with him not only all the information which he desires, but a most

agreeable impression of our people, and especially of our prison officers. He may be addressed in care of the German Consul-General, No. 2 Bowling Green, New York City, and would be glad to receive any documents or reports which may aid him to acquire a correct knowledge of what we have done or attempted in the direction of an improved prison management and the reform of our criminal jurisprudence. He will probably remain in this country for five or six months.

Elsewhere we print some extracts from M. Bertillon's correspondence with Mr. Gallus Müller, clerk of the Illinois Penitentiary at Joliet. The degree of interest awakened by the movement to introduce the Bertillon system of measurements into the United States is very great, and it extends to others than the officers of prisons. Naturally, it attracts the attention of the police, and of medical men, but it has also favorably impressed business men, who see in it a practical method of checking crime. If the habitual criminal's act shall be generally adopted, as seems probable, the perfect identification of convicts under this system, and their registration in a central office, will render it impossible, in the course of a few years, to indict and sentence for life, or for a long term of years, a large number of those who have devoted their existence to the unlawful appropriation of other people's property. It will also discourage boys and young men from entering upon a career of pillage. The promise which this system holds out of greater security to property has enlisted the sympathy of many for the work of the National Prison Association, who have little faith in the reformability of convicts, and the Association has already had the evidence of increased approval and support in contributions to its treasury, which will no doubt be much larger hereafter than they have been heretofore. During the month of February a special class of instruction, composed of about a dozen receiving officers of our principal prisons, was organized at the Joliet penitentiary, and the use of the instruments of measurement explained and illustrated. It was evident to all in attendance upon this class that the system is easier to apply in practice than it is to describe, and its adoption in all our prisons only a question of time.

The cause of women's prisons, officered exclusively by women, will not be aided by the unfortunate insurrection in the Women's Prison at Sherborne, Massachusetts. No doubt the accounts of this outbreak in the Boston daily papers were more or less exaggerated and sensational. The general principle that women, for reasons of delicacy, should be handled, when in custody, by persons of their own sex, is undoubtedly correct. Yet experience with women who are criminal, insane, or inebriates, has demonstrated that there are exceptional circumstances under which the superior physical and moral force of men over women greatly facilitates discipline and renders a resort to violent measures unnecessary. There can be no question that some women yield to a kind word from a man, who would not yield willing obedience to any woman upon the face of the earth. These observations must not be construed as unfriendly to the Sherborne prison or its officers, but they are naturally suggested by the occurrences to which we allude.

On the subject of lady superintendents of institutions of a different class, there is something to be said. Every one knows that women are by nature peculiarly fitted for the duties incident to the care of children, whether in the nursery or in the school-room. A child without a mother is usually more to be pitied than one who has no father. But it does not follow that institutions for the care of children should by preference be committed to the hands of women as superintendents. There are economical reasons for this course, in the case of many institutions whose financial support is precarious or inadequate. But where the funds at command will warrant the extra expense, it is usually better to put a male superintendent in charge, with an efficient matron as his assistant. An institution is an artificial household, in which an artificial parent takes the place of the natural parent. Why should we give a mother to the child who has no mother, and at the same time refuse or neglect to give it a father also? If the loss of either parent in early childhood is a misfortune, why should we supply the place, so far as possible, of one parent, but not of the other? Surely children require the firm hand of a father as well as the loving heart of a mother, for their fullest development as men and women. Let no one infer that we are unwilling to give to women every facility for self-support, in case of need, or that we desire to reserve for men work which women might do equally well. But we refuse to consider this question from any other point of view than that of the interests of the helpless inmates for whose benefit an institution is created and maintained; it does not exist at all, except incidentally, for the benefit of its officers; if it does, the sooner it is abolished, the better.

ANTHROPOMETRY.

Thanks to the courtesy of Mr. Gallus Müller, the accomplished clerk of the Illinois Penitentiary at Joliet, we are permitted to lay before our readers some extracts from the letters received by him from M. Bertillon, relating to his system of anthropometric measurements, which has been adopted by the American Wardens' Association.

PARIS, March 18, 1887,
7 Rue Littré.

I have forwarded to the French Prison Office your request for information as to our method of anthropometric description of prisoners. In fact, I am the inventor of the system. I have superintended its application in Paris and in a large number of cities, but I am not connected with the official administration of prisons.

It would be a great pleasure and compliment to me to see my system introduced into the United States, where I believe that it would prove even more serviceable than in France.

Accordingly, in addition to the statistical and official information transmitted to you by the government, with an authority which I do not possess, I place myself personally at your command for all the practical directions and details which you may desire. I send you also copies of several theoretical and practical *brochures* relating to it. Do not be alarmed by the length of the "instructions"; I have been obliged to enter into minute details of execution, but the practical application of the system is very simple and easily acquired. The "instructions" should not be studied, except in connection with the instruments and a living subject.

Should you desire to experiment for yourself, I will send you the address of my instrument-maker in Paris, who will urnish instruments of precision at a very cheap price.

April 18th.—I have sent your check to M. Colas, instrument-maker, 5 Rue des Quartres Fils, Paris, who will within a week ship you a complete set of instruments.

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It is very desirable—in view of the international exchanges which must follow if the anthropometric method, thanks to your initiative, should be adopted in America—that your mode of operation should be not only adequate in itself, but that it should correspond to ours.

I am entirely of your opinion that anthropometry is the only practicable solution of the problem of criminal registration.

Judging by the specimens which we see here, American criminals are more given to *aliases* than are those of France. When your thieves shall have become acquainted with the working of our alphabetical registration, they will change their names even more frequently than at present. If I am correctly informed, you have not in your country the means

of confronting them with the evidence of their trickery which we possess.

The great and good scheme projected by the Prison Congress of Detroit will therefore be inevitably sterile of results, if to an alphabetical registration you do not add classification by measurements.

June 27th.—I think that in the United States you have longer and narrower heads, on the average, than in France ; and that the average height of Americans is greater. As a student of anthropology, I shall take satisfaction in comparing your measurements with ours.

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I have read carefully your circular to prison officers. It goes without saying that I approve your conclusions. You must arrive, by private initiative, at the creation of a central registration office. A general exchange between all prisons of the descriptive lists of all prisoners would be too laborious and too expensive ; it would not be practicable, and it would give rise to abuses of the system, which requires, in order to its affording the best moral results, that it be surrounded by absolute safeguards against indiscretion in its use. Otherwise it will become an occasion of blackmail and of demoralization. The limited number of employés in a central bureau can be held to their proper personal responsibility ; but the entire membership of your association could not afford the same absolute guaranty of secrecy.

For my part, I am convinced that so soon as your association shall have been organized, and a central office opened, my country will easily enter into an agreement for an international exchange of information respecting convicted prisoners of our respective nations, or who claim to be such.

No doubt M. Herbette will take pleasure in forwarding the desired number of copies of the "instructions." Since this volume was printed, some admirable photo-gravures have been made here, which we will share with you. I have even thought of inviting you to have your translation printed at the penitentiary of Mélun. In that case I should order some new chromo-lithographs for it.

I made the acquaintance of Mr. Benjamin Stark at Rome, and afterward showed him the application of my system at Paris. This system is spreading all over the world. Italy, Spain, and the Grand Duchy of Baden have just ordered instruments. But all of these countries taken together have not the same value in my eyes as your immense and constantly growing nation ; therefore do not hesitate to apply to me for information,—you cannot ask too much from me.

October 26th.—I was agreeably surprised by the receipt of your translations, of the preparation of which I was ignorant. Your title, "Alphonse Bertillon's System," in large capitals, could not but flatter my vanity, at the same time that it proved that I had nothing to fear, in the way of *plagiarism*, from the United States.

Thanks, also, for the newspapers sent me, which have given me a very complete idea of the Toronto Prison Congress. Your practical exemplification of the mode of taking measurements, by the help of a member of the Congress, was very well conceived. It is precisely what we do in Paris with prisoners whom we know to have given a fictitious name. We measure them in the presence of a visitor, interrogate them, make them declare that they have never before been measured or photographed, then put the description into the visitor's hands, who himself searches the card-catalogue and (with a little help) draws from it the identical description of the man *under another name*. The disturbed and anxious look on the convict's face, when he sees this search made and his photograph leap, as if by a miracle, from our boxes, forms a very dramatic and striking picture.

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Please send me ten copies of the Toronto Proceedings and thirty copies of your translation of my "instructions." They will help me to introduce the system into England, for which the initial steps have already been taken. The English press is urging it upon the government, and the action of Major McClaughry is referred to as an example worthy of imitation.

November 11th.—Colas has removed his factory to 18 Rue St. Gilles.

I saw the article in the (London) *Telegraph*, but attach no importance to it. It is a repetition of objections which always and everywhere are urged against the introduction of anthropometry, and are due to ignorance of the end aimed at, as well as of the means employed for its attainment.

THE CHILDREN OF THE POOR.

How can we best help the children of the poor ? The entirely homeless—shall they be reared in an institution ? Some things, of course, may be said for institution rearing, but a great deal more can be said for placing in homes. A herd of Texas cattle might be fed, reared, and governed in a corral, and possibly become of some value ; but it is less expensive, and far more productive of first-class cattle, to scatter them on the plains. A herd of homeless children may be fed, reared, and governed in an institution ; but it is immensely expensive, and the result at its best is indifferent. "Expensive ?" If the Children's Home had to-day under its roof all the homeless children that have been surrendered to it in the last ten years, it would have 1,700 children in the institution to feed, clothe, educate, and govern, at an expense of $170,000 per annum. "The result indifferent ?" What would they be but beneficiaries of public charity ? If you want them to grow up as God meant them to, let them be "set in families." If you want them to become first-class boys and girls, first-class men and women, scatter them out in good homes. "It is a misfortune to a child, to be reared in a hotel" ; but a child in a hotel, with parents, is better off than in an institution, without parents. What each child needs first and most is a father and a mother. This they can never have in an institution. Next is needed the individual and many-sided development, which is only to be found in family life. They need to be taught all the methods of ordinary industry ; they need to be impressed with the necessity of thrift and personal responsibility, which cannot be inculcated in an institution. They must be made to feel that it rests with themselves, whether their lot shall be a happy one ; they need to be reared amid the sorrows, and joys, and affections, and aversions of normal existence. Only thus can they become strong, self-reliant, fully prepared for a worthy part in the struggles of life.

"But," said a lady who does not believe in putting children into families, "foster-parents are so exacting, impatient, selfish, seeking to have these children only for the service they can get from them." If that were true, and if the children were, notwithstanding, better prepared for life, it would not change the result. But is it true ? There are people who think that the world is flat like a plain ; their opinion is based on a want of knowledge. If you say to them that you have methods of ascertaining that the world is not flat like a plain, they shake their heads incredulously, and say that your "methods of ascertaining" are not reliable. Do they not know, can they not see for themselves ? Of course the world (to them) is flat like a plain.

There are three things we know as much as any one knows :

(1) Many people are unfit to be foster-parents.

(2) Some children are a great trial to foster-parents. They are hardly fit to be foster-children. Whoever takes them must turn his household into a reformatory, for their benefit.

(3) Some children and some foster-parents are both good enough, but not for each other. That is, there does not exist between them that natural affinity or fellowship, which is necessary to harmony between foster-parents and foster-children, as between partners in business, or between husbands and wives.

Now, he who ventures upon the placing of homeless children in families, and has not made proper provision for these three facts, will of course fail, become disgusted, and fall feebly back upon the institution plan as being the only thing practicable.

But the Children's Home long ago learned to understand these facts, and to master the difficulties arising from them. It has met with some disappointments and failures, but for twenty-three years it has steadily marched along, gaining victory after victory. "In Christ's stead," is its motto; and, like its Master, who "will not fail nor be discouraged till He hath set judgment in the earth, and the isles have received His law," so it has not failed nor been discouraged, until it has set every homeless child committed to it in a good home, and has seen him receiving the needed care.—*From the Report of the Cincinnati Children's Home.*

DE MORTUIS NIL NISI BONUM.

Mr. Thomas W. Braidwood, of Vineland, New Jersey, writes to *Science* the following letter:

In a foot-note to a page of Sir Walter Scott's "Heart of Midlothian," I read: "'Dumbiedikes' is really the name of the house bordering on the King's Park (Edinburgh), so called because the late Mr. Braidwood, an instructor of the deaf and dumb, resided there with his pupils." Now I happen to know that Thomas Braidwood sold his estate (that goes by the name of our family, and is situated next to the Duke of Hamilton's some twenty miles beyond Glasgow), in order to use the proceeds to start his institution for educating the deaf and dumb; and if Professor Bell, in his address at the Gallaudet anniversary, a notice of which is published in *Science* of December 23d, meant it as a reproach to the memory of Mr. Braidwood, when he says that the school "was a money-making institution," and that its principal "had bound all his teachers under a heavy fine not to reveal his methods to any one," it may be pertinent to ask if, under the circumstances, it was not only prudent, but a duty of Mr. Braidwood, to make his institution pay its own way. His all was involved in it; and, had he not used what some people would call a necessary precaution, his school might have perished for want of funds, and himself been impoverished. At all events, that is the view his relations take of the matter. And when one reviews the dreary centuries preceding, when every now and again some gentle soul proposed to educate the deaf and dumb, only for it to drop out of thought again, perhaps it would be best to guard with caution the acts of him who staked his entire wealth in the venture, and spent forty-six years of life in establishing as a living fact what was but as a grand dream for centuries.

There is force in Mr. Braidwood's apology for his ancestor, and it might be in better taste to discontinue the perpetual reference to Mr. Gallaudet's reception in England nearly three quarters of a century ago. What good purpose is subserved by it? It adds nothing to the lustre of Gallaudet's memory; nor will the omission to refer to it pluck a single laurel from his brow. At the same time, Mr. Braidwood must admit that there could have been little financial risk involved in communicating the art of teaching the deaf to a foreigner, whose home was across the seas; and the incident explains historically why the American institutions for the deaf and dumb adopted the sign language, in use in France, rather than the oral method of instruction as then practised in England.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS IN GERMANY.

The penal code of the German empire forbids the criminal prosecution of children under twelve years of age; children of that age may, however, be committed to a school or a house of correction. Between the ages of twelve and eighteen those who, on trial, are found to have acted without discernment sufficient to comprehend the culpability of their actions, must be acquitted; they may be remanded to their families, or committed as above. If convicted of any offence, their punishment is lighter than that of adult criminals; for a simple misdemeanor, it is only reprimand; they cannot be deprived of civil rights, nor subjected to police surveillance.

By an addition made to the code in 1876, authority is conferred upon the several states composing the German empire to take proper measures for the oversight and reformation of children under eighteen years old, and to confine them in juvenile reformatories, if necessary.

The Grand Duchy of Baden has only recently enacted a law on this subject. Children who have not completed their sixteenth year, if their morals are in peril, may be placed either in a suitable family, in a public reform school, or in a private educational institution, in either of the two following cases: (1) if their parents or guardians neglect their education or are incompetent to rear them properly; (2) if they are unmanageable by their parents or guardians, and likely to go to ruin, without the intervention of the State on their behalf. A trial takes place in court, and the order of the court is executed by the prefect. For each child placed in a private family the prefect names a "curator," whose business it is to see that the child is properly treated in all respects. There are as yet no public reform schools in Baden. In no case can the commitment be for a longer term than until the age of twenty.—*Reformatory and Refuge Journal.*

THE TENEMENT-HOUSE PROBLEM.

Two gentlemen of New York City, of some experience in the tenement-house problem, induced by their study of the history of the Improved Dwellings Association, have just completed a block of improved dwellings in a very poor district, at a cost of between $135,000 and $140,000. They expect "no reward of appreciation" from their tenants, but they *do* expect a good cash return for their investment, and they hope to be able to demonstrate to such gentlemen as those alluded to in Mr. Sedgwick's letter that the case is not so hopeless as he would have us think. I do not mean to say that tenement-house reform will be accomplished *only* through a desire for profitable investment. A large share of philanthropy was necessary when the subject was young and the experiment untried. But philanthropy alone will never solve the problem. Business methods must be strictly adhered to, and *business returns realized.* Undesirable tenants must be treated as is customary where the usual relations of landlord and tenant exist; and there must be no taint of "charity" about the enterprise. There is no trait in the character of the tenement-house population more marked than their independence, and no circumstance more demoralizing to them than any thing like pauperization.—W. BAYARD CUTTING.

SANITATION MADE EASY.

"Example is better than precept," saith the copy-book, and a certain wise Board of Guardians have shown themselves able to profit by the old saying in a matter of sanitation. In consequence of an outbreak of fever, it was necessary that every house in a particular village should be washed with hot lime; but the contractors who sent in estimates for the work asked too much both of time and money for it, for their proposals to be accepted. An officer of the union, who had some knowledge of human nature, volunteered to get the whitewashing done both quickly and cheaply. He ordered all out-door paupers to produce within a week a paper certifying that their houses had been whitewashed, outside and in; the materials for the work to be furnished by the union. In a day or two, the two old soldiers entrusted with the distribution of the lime, pails, and brushes, complained that more of these were wanted than the numbers of paupers could account for. "Keep your eyes shut," said the official, "and hand out the materials to any extent asked for." The inhabitants generally were borrowing whitewash and brushes from the paupers, with the result that, within a week, the village was thoroughly whitewashed, at the cost to the rate-payers of only the materials and to the satisfaction of every one interested in the matter. May the diplomatic official live forever!—*The Hospital.*

Faith in womankind beats in his blood.—TENNYSON.

The first beginning of a remedy is that some one believe a remedy possible.—CARLYLE.

The amount given by the people of London, through the Hospital Sunday Fund, in 1887, was over £40,000.

As we must account for every idle word, so we must for every idle silence.—FRANKLIN.

Every noble life leaves the fibre of it interwoven forever in the work of the world.—RUSKIN.

In New Zealand, the state assumes the absolute guardianship of deserted, incorrigible, or criminal children, until the age of twenty-one years.

The Wayfarers' Lodge, in Boston, has had a successful experience of nine years, and has succeeded in reducing the number of those who sought lodgings at the station-houses by more than eighty per cent. It has saved many thousands of dollars annually, in the expenses of police-stations, and, in addition, has paid over to the city treasury as much as $5,000 a year as profits from the work done by the men who were kept over-night. Applicants have had, besides, the feeling that they have not been the objects of charity, but have paid by honest labor for all they have received from the city. There seems to be no reason why such a plan would not be equally successful in New York, and it is a pity that there should be so much delay in inaugurating a similar system here.—CHAS. D. KELLOGG.

PRISON ANECDOTES.

We find in the report of the Atlanta Prison Congress a number of stories respecting prisons and prisoners which seem to us to be worthy of a place in our columns.

Dr. *Byers.*—I remember an instance in which a very shrewd man (who afterwards murdered the warden of the Connecticut prison), was under sentence in the Ohio State Prison. He played a successful game over the physician in this way: he had, in an escape from a Michigan prison, frozen his feet, and they had been amputated. He was a cripple, and was kept on the lower tier, because of his inability to climb the stairs. He had taken the measure of every officer about the prison, and he succeeded finally, by showing his feet to the physician, in satisfying him that the work of cutting files, at which he was placed at labor, was a work which (with his physical disability) he could not accomplish. The deputy warden believed he could. He said to the doctor: "This man is representing his condition as worse than it is; and I want you, before deciding this case, to go with me to the shop and see him work." He took the man to the shop, put him on a seat, put his feet into the stirrup, and told him to cut his file. He pressed with such force upon the stirrup, that his feet, disabled as they were, began to bleed, and he showed signs of great distress. The physician insisted that the work should not be continued. The deputy said: "He is deceiving you." He made him take his foot out of the stirrup, and put in the stirrup a three-quarter pound weight, and showed the physician that that weight was sufficient to do the work. But the physician said that the man was not in a fit condition to cut files, and so he was sent to the State shop. There he secured the implements for his escape from the prison. Subsequently he went to Connecticut, where he perpetrated the crime of killing the warden.

I remember an instance in which the doctor said in an indifferent way: "You go back to the shop; nothing is the matter with you; go to work." The prisoner went to the shop and cut his finger off. He went back to the physician, and stuck the stump in his face, and said: "Is there anything the matter with me now?" The doctor amputated the finger, and the man was disabled for labor for the time being.

In another instance, a prisoner, driven to desperation, cut off one finger at a time, until he had dismembered one entire hand of his fingers. When he was ready to work again, he was sent back to his place of labor. He took an axe, and severed the hand at the wrist. He recovered from that, was sent back to labor, and, in the deep and terrible desperation of his character, and his determination not to be subdued by the authority of the prison, he lashed his axe to the stump of his left arm, and severed his right hand at the wrist.

Mr. *Round.*—In New York, two or three years ago, one of our committee sent us word that there was an epidemic of typhoid fever in one of our county jails, and that we had better come down and look after it. The letter had hardly been read, before another letter came in, saying that the physician appointed by that county—that Christian community—to look after its people in the jail had been drunk a week, and had not been near it to attend to his patients. We sent down, and found a man dying of typhoid fever in one of the beds of that jail. Our committee reported to us that the man said, with his dying lips, that a man had died previously of typhoid fever in that bed, and that they, without changing the bedclothes, had placed him there. More than that, the sheriff was away, and the keeper of the jail, knowing the physician to be drunk, and thinking that typhoid fever was one and the same thing from the beginning to the end, utilized the medicine that had been left in the last stages of the last patient, for the first stages of the man coming down. This is an exceptional case, perhaps. I am very glad to say that, in many counties in the State of New York, through the activity of the Prison Association Committees, and through the better state of opinion which prevails, that could not occur to-day. In many States, however, there is not proper medical treatment or surveillance in the county jails. Somebody is responsible for it.

Chaplain *Parker.*—A few months ago, a company of officers, thinking, I suppose, to joke me a little, said to me: "Chaplain, how many of the convicts at your prayer-meeting have been converted since you have been here?" I replied: "Gentlemen, before answering that question, suppose I ask another. That is the Yankee way of getting at it. How many of the officers of this prison, during the month of my chaplaincy, sitting in the chapel and listening to the services, have been converted?" That settled the question sufficiently to make them silent. Whatever their convictions, they had nothing more to say.

Mr. *Spalding.*—The very worthy chaplain of a county jail in Massachusetts was deposed from his position by the county commissioners, because he had worked with the sheriff to obtain a new institution, which was very much needed. Three of the commissioners, however, being opposed to it, removed him, because of his advocacy of the new prison, and appointed a new chaplain, who had once been a clergyman, but who, at the time of his appointment, was a grocer, and lived at some distance from the prison. A gentleman said to one of them: "Is it not pretty rough to make prisoners listen to preaching from that sort of a man?" "Well," he said, "they are sent here for punishment; and if they do not get enough in the six days of the week, they ought to get more on Sunday."

Warden *Patterson,* of Ohio.—A man was arrested in Cleveland, and tried in the police court for common drunkenness on the streets. He was sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment in the workhouse. The fine and costs aggregated about nine dollars. Between the time of his sentence and the time of his arrival at the institution, he was paralyzed—at least he simulated paralysis—and had to be carried to the hospital. The doctor's attention was called to him there, and in a few days he reported that he could find no paralysis in him. I said: "We will let the man remain there a few days longer"; and, at the end of the few days, the doctor reported again that he could find no evidence of paralysis. He then said that he would like to apply a galvanic battery to the man. He tried it, and the man's muscles and limbs responded to its use. The doctor said that he had no paralysis. Yet, for fear of erring against the individual, we let him remain in the hospital for another week. The physician said that he would like to call the best physician in the State to see the prisoner. He came. The two physicians consulted as to the case, and reported that there was no paralysis in him; so he was ordered out of the hospital. The following morning I was called to see him in his cell. I ordered him brought out into the prison corridor. I said to him: "You have been fooling with us long enough; the order is to go to work." He replied: "I can't work; I can't get to the shop." Said I: "I want you to distinctly understand that you can eat no more food in this house, nor have a bed to sleep on, until you go to work." "I want another physician." "You have had all the physicians you shall have; you shall have no more. Understand what I say! You go to work, and you go now." He said: "If I could get to the shop, I could do a little work." Two of my officers raised him off his seat, set him on his feet, marched two steps, and one of the officers marched out; he marched two steps farther, and the other officer dropped him; and he walked to the shop, and went to work, and is working yet.

Warden *Nicholson.*—We cannot make good people of all prisoners, of a sudden. Some of them have great brain power for little devices for schemes to beat you. They are ingenious. It is pretty hard to know how to meet them; but when they know that the strap is coming to them, you meet them very effectually;—and there is nothing barbarous about it, but I do not believe in its promiscuous use. I will

tell you an instance of kindness, where whipping had failed. I had a prisoner who was punished very frequently. I found him in the dungeon. I sat down and made a fair bargain with him. He said that he had been there a good many times when he did deserve it, and a good many times when he did not deserve it. I said: "I will never punish you but once, and I do not want to do that, if I can help it." I found him again in the lock-up afterwards; I went to him and said: "I am astonished to find you here. I thought you had made up your mind to stay out of here." I put my hand on his knee, and looked him square in the eye. I talked to him a little while, and I saw tears start from his eyes, and I thought: Now I have got you! We talked a little while longer, and I asked him: "Jim, will you behave?" He got up off of his seat, and said: "I will show you, sir, that I can be a man; these are the first words of kindness that I ever heard in my life." After that, he was the best-behaved man I ever had in my life, with a few exceptions. I do not believe in the strap, nor in harsh punishment, as a rule. I do not believe in resorting to it, when you can help it; but there is no prison on the continent of America, that has good discipline, but must use it.

Mr. *Lytle.*—A young man discharged from prison obtained a situation in a large retail store in Philadelphia. After being there about two weeks, he was seen by a detective, who said: "What are you doing here?" The proprietor was notified of the man's former character, and he was immediately discharged. Sad and almost disheartened, he sought a gentleman who took an interest in him, and went with him to another establishment. After a few words exchanged between this gentleman and the proprietor, he said: "Can't you give this man some employment? He needs it very much." Upon being asked whether he could sell goods, and replying in the affirmative, the man was told to come the next morning. "But," said he, "you don't want me! I have been a thief, and have just been discharged from another situation on that account; but I mean to do better!" He was, however, engaged. Soon the detective tracked him again, and informed the proprietor. This gentleman—a tall, slim man—drew himself up to his full height, as he said: "Did you come here to tell me that? There 's the door! When I need you to tell me about those I employ, I will send for you."

Mrs. *Barney.*—In one city, while the need of a police matron was under discussion, there were two births, in the city prison, in the course of as many months, and not even a scrubbing-woman called in!

Mr. *Wines.*—I once went into a county jail in Illinois, and inspected it; and, when I came out, the sheriff said to me: "You have not asked any thing about their diet?" "No, I do not need to ask about their diet; I can tell by their looks whether they are well fed." "Well, I want you to ask them about their diet." I returned with him to the prison, and said: "Boys, the sheriff wants me to ask you what you have for breakfast?" "Oh," they answered, "we have coffee and milk and sugar, hot biscuits and butter, and beefsteak and fried potatoes." "What do you have for dinner?" "One or two kinds of meat, vegetables, bread and butter, coffee and milk and sugar." "Do you have any pie?" "Yes, pie sometimes, and pudding sometimes." "What do you have for supper?" "Tea or coffee, milk and sugar, bread and butter, apple sauce, or preserves of some kind, and sometimes cake." I came out again, and asked the sheriff: "What in the world do you feed your prisoners in that way for? I do not think that you are doing right. You make the jail too attractive. The diet of the jail ought to be as plain as it can be, so as to keep the men in good condition physically, and healthy. There ought to be nothing attractive about the diet." "Oh, well," was his reply, "I don't know how soon I 'll get there myself."

A branch of the De l'Epee Catholic Association has been established in Boston by the Rev. Father Lebreton.

NATIONAL PRISON ASSOCIATION.

The Secretary of the National Prison Association desires to acknowledge the receipt of the following moneys, in addition to those already acknowledged by him:

P. D. Armour, Chicago (life member)	$100 00
Marshall Field, " "	100 00
John Crerar, " "	100 00
—— Hutchison, " "	100 00
H. N. Higinbotham, Chicago (life member)	100 00
Sprague, Warner, & Co. " "	50 00
Rev. John A. Milligan, Allegheny, Pennsylvania	10 00
Gen. John McComb, San Quentin, California	10 00
Dr. Charles P. Putnam, Boston, Massachusetts	10 00
Anson Phelps Stokes, New York City	10 00
Dr. A. G. Byers, Columbus, Ohio	5 00
T. D. Casey, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	5 00
Rt. Rev. G. D. Gillespie, Grand Rapids, Michigan	5 00
Henry L. Greene, Riverpoint, Rhode Island	5 00
Rev. G. H. Hickox, Jackson, Michigan	5 00
R. A. Holden, Cincinnati, Ohio	5 00
George E. Howe, Meriden, Connecticut	5 00
David H. Jerome, Saginaw, Michigan	5 00
George A. Kelly, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	5 00
Charlton T. Lewis, New York City	5 00
R. W. McClaughry, Joliet, Illinois	5 00
Rev. O. C. McCulloch, Indianapolis, Indiana	5 00
James McCutcheon, Allegheny, Pennsylvania	5 00
Charles A. Miner, Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania	5 00
Robert Treat Paine, Boston, Massachusetts	5 00
R. R. Pattison, Chicago, Illinois	5 00
Charles A. Pillsbury, Minneapolis, Minnesota	5 00
Rev. Dr. Wendell Prime, New York City	5 00
James R. Reed, Allegheny, Pennsylvania	5 00
Edmund Rice, St. Paul, Minnesota	5 00
A. L. Robinson, Allegheny, Pennsylvania	5 00
Morris Rosenfield, Moline, Illinois	5 00
F. B. Sanborn, Concord, Massachusetts	5 00
Eugene Smith, New York City	5 00
Warren F. Spalding, Boston, Massachusetts	5 00
Thomas T. Speer, Caldwell, New Jersey	5 00
Henry E. Swan, Westboro, Massachusetts	5 00
Francis Wayland, New Haven, Connecticut	5 00
Mrs. Wayland, " "	5 00
Edward S. Wright, Allegheny, Pennsylvania	5 00
	$740 00
Previously acknowledged	265 00
Total	$1,005 00

About $1,500 more is required between now and the meeting of the next Congress, and further contributions are solicited.

The publication of the volume of proceedings of the Atlanta Congress (1,500 copies, part in cloth and part in paper) cost $842.61, of which $195 was paid to the stenographer; the bill for printing and binding was $642.20, and has been paid.

The proceedings of the Toronto Prison Congress will be placed in the hands of the printer without delay, and their early issue from the press may be looked for.

The date of the next Congress, at Boston, has been fixed from July 14th to July 18th, the week following the Conference of Charities at Buffalo. An excursion party of delegates in attendance at Buffalo will probably be organized, who will go down the St. Lawrence River to Montreal, thence by the White Mountains to Boston, and return by Long Island Sound and the Hudson River. It is expected to secure a very low rate for this party if large enough to justify it.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee, held in New York February 23d, the following Standing Committees were appointed, to report at Boston:

On Criminal Law Reform: Messrs. Francis Wayland, F. B. Sanborn, and Eugene Smith.

On Police: Messrs. C. E. Felton, Henry Warner, and Joseph Nicholson.

On Prison Discipline: Messrs. Z. R. Brockway, L. D. Pillsbury, and M. Cassidy.

On Discharged Prisoners: Messrs. W. M. F. Round, J. L. Milligan, and Mrs. Ella C. Johnson.

On Preventive and Reformatory Work: Messrs. C. L. Brace, G. S. Griffith, and Gardiner Tufts.

Two Special Committees were also appointed, namely: Major R. W. McClaughry on Criminal Registration, and Z. R. Brockway on Inter-State Federation of Prison Industries.

INDIVIDUAL IMPRISONMENT.

By James Nattan.

Solitude is, as everyone knows, the pet aversion of every criminal. But the solitary cell has in it a great opportunity for effecting the reformation of the prisoner.

Immediately upon his admission to the prison the convict should be placed in solitary confinement. After a few days of extreme low spirits his natural disposition will assert itself; he will damn his judges and the public, swearing to himself that, once again a free man, he will have revenge, he will commit fresh outrages upon society; he will fill his cell with the sound of obscene singing; he will have alternate outbursts of gayety as mad as it is forced, and of violent rage. By and by a profound dejection will be born of this terrible loneliness. Then his thoughts will turn inward; he will be haunted by remorseful and regretful thoughts. He will compare his present position with that which might have been his, had he but kept in the right path, if he had lived an honorable life in an honorable family, instead of making of himself an object of scorn and hatred to mankind. All the while he is alone with his conscience, which no longer merits the name picturesquely given to it in the argot of thieves—the "dummy" (*la muette*).

It is then that the chaplain will pay him a visit. He will bring before the mind of the weary culprit an ideal in contrast with the fearful pace of a life of crime. The man will be surprised and charmed to perceive a ray of sunshine in his sombre sky. In short, the prisoner will welcome the conversations of his chaplain, and the work of his reformation will have its beginning. After a time, to the talk of the chaplain will be added that of the schoolmaster, the reading of good books, and permission on stated days to receive visits from outside.

But all this is not sufficient to distract his thoughts; he will want occupation in his cell. It must be understood that in a cell the pursuit of any trade whatever is possible; it is even possible to teach a trade. Society will at once have gained this result, that this criminal, who is usually a criminal on account of his indolence, will have asked for work, will take pleasure in it, will find in it some consolation. But that is not all. He will enjoy a share of his earnings, and will know that, if he conducts himself well, and labors diligently, he will receive credit for it, he will be released at an earlier date. He will be encouraged to assist in the work of his own regeneration, and will of necessity form the habit of industry.

"Habit is second nature," says the proverb. It is true. Every time that a man performs a given act, the action leaves its trace upon him; something remains, which subsequently recalls the idea of this action. This trace, which remains, has also the power to induce him to repeat the act; the influence of habit is feeble at first, but it grows with repetition, which gives to it continually fresh and added force. Since the brain retains the impress of many actions, many ideas and opinions, and since these impressions act and react upon each other, according to natural laws of which we are and must ever be ignorant, it is easy to comprehend that the recollection of a past action will not impel a man to repeat it, if it is effaced by some stronger impression. The stronger the impression, the greater its control over his conduct; in this fact consists the power of habit.

The high estimation in which virtue is held among men, and justly, leads them to scout the idea that this precious quality is nothing more than the habit of right action. However, a little reflection soon convinces us that it is fortunate that it is so, and that there is nothing mysterious in the nature of virtue, but that it is the product, so to speak, of early training and of virtuous surroundings. If a mystical and supernatural character attached to it, we might admire and love it where it exists, but we should be absolutely powerless to bring it into being where it is absent. If, on the other hand, it consists in the habit of certain actions, we have only to discover the best means to incite a man to perform such actions, and perform them frequently, in order to obliterate the disposition to act in a contrary sense. It belongs, therefore, to the criminalist to transform, by the implantation of better habits, the original character of the culprit confided by society to his care.

I have been compelled to enlarge, perhaps, at too great length on this psychological development, because, in my judgment, it must be understood, in order to explain and enforce the sort of education which the convict demands.

We take the criminal out of his environment. We place him in a cell, in solitude, which gives us the ascendancy over his mind. We then, by means of the chaplain and the schoolmaster, of labor, of the hope of release, which depends upon himself, effect in him a complete transformation. The cell, so used, has no injurious effect upon the prisoner's health, physical or mental; and there are many nations which do so use it.

To my mind it is the ideal punishment. It needs no eulogy from me. It has triumphed over all objections urged against it.

But there are cells, and cells. As Emile de Girardin has observed: "The cellular system is at once the most simple, and yet the one which lends itself to the most varied combinations."

The solitary system, properly so named, in which the prisoner is simply locked up by himself for a given period, would be as barbarous as valueless; it would be torture, not punishment. It must be combined with labor, education, and religion, those admirable instruments of moral education. If I may be pardoned the vulgarity of the phrase, it should be a sort of bath of conscience. So used, it has in it a curative power, it facilitates and protects the operation of conscience, it provokes in the individual a real reformation of character and of life.

"In the cell," writes the chaplain of the prison at Versailles, "family affection revives; the prisoner thinks on his wife, his children, his aged father. I have often seen them weep, when I recalled to their minds their former happiness. But if they are subjected to a régime in common, who will reason with them? who will encourage them? It is in the cell that one can use language which will go straight to the heart. If they weep, they are saved; they have nothing to fear from the raillery of their associates."

This is in fact one of the principal arguments in favor of the cellular system,—the provocation and protection of penitence, which cannot be obtained in a congregate prison. When a multitude of men are associated together, whose crimes have compelled society to incarcerate them, and who therefore have a grudge against society, they make it a point of honor, as much by way of vanity and humbug as by perversity of temper, to boast of offences on which they have not had the leisure to reflect in solitude. The cell, in connection with labor, instruction, religion, and the visits of relatives, of friends, of charitably disposed people, is the best of all prison systems.

I never dared ask for promotion. I was afraid that if I sought it, I might get into a position the responsibilities of which I might not be able to meet. I think it best to take promotion as Providence sends it—unsought.—U. S. Grant.

At a recent trial of bloodhounds at the convict camp at Friar's Point, Mississippi, a negro under ten years' sentence was released, and told he could have his liberty if he escaped the dogs. The convict had three hours' start, but the dogs ran the poor fellow down before he had gone twenty miles.

DIARY OF A TRIP TO CALIFORNIA.

By the Editor.

November 31st.—Having accepted an invitation to attend the Pacific Coast Conference of Charities, which meets in San Francisco December 13–16, I left home this evening for the Golden Gate, purposing to stop on my way to see the State institutions of California, before meeting with the Conference.

December 1st.—We spent two hours this morning in Kansas City. The day was rainy and disagreeable, so that I did not receive as favorable an impression of the town as I might have had under other circumstances. The rush and bustle observable at the Union Depot are something indescribable. The facilities for doing business seem to be inadequate, and I am informed that it is not uncommon for passengers to be forced to proceed on their journey without their baggage, which cannot be transferred here in time to accompany them. I took the cars of the Union Pacific Road, and travelled all day through Kansas passing Topeka (the State capital), Abilene, and Salina (where the Secretary of the Kansas State Board of Charities, Mr. C. E. Faulkner, resides). After retiring to my berth at night, I rolled up the curtain and amused myself while waiting for sleep to come, by watching the voluminous clouds of smoke and steam which trailed past my window. The moon shone bright, and the contrast between the lights and shadows was more beautiful than I remember ever to have seen before in all my long experience as a traveller. Whiter than snow and softer than wool, the mystery of cloud formation seemed to be unveiled before my eyes, and the impression made upon my imagination I shall never forget.

December 2d.—Bright and early this morning, our train rolled into the station at Denver. The approach to this city affords a magnificent view of the Rocky Mountains, which rise like an immense wall from a level, arid, treeless plain, on which nothing grows for the lack of water. We had a fine view of Pike's Peak, to our left, about seventy miles away. The mountains were covered with snow, which even partially covered the plain at their feet. I found a friend awaiting my arrival, who carried me off to breakfast and showed me all that could be seen of the city in the short space of half a day. Before we had risen from the breakfast-table a fog had settled down, which blotted the mountains by which Denver is environed out of sight, so that I only know of their existence by hearsay, and am half inclined to believe that they are a myth. We have now reached the land of irrigation, which stretches from here to the Pacific Ocean, except in a few favored spots. Denver lies, like Rome, on a number of separate hills. Many of the houses are finely built, and there is an aspect of general wealth and comfort. All the water used in raising vegetables, fruits, grass, and trees is brought from the mountains; there are open ditches everywhere, which remind one of the open sewers of New Orleans. There are many beautiful lawns but a lack of shade-trees, and the city is of course very dusty. It depends for its prosperity upon the mines of Colorado, and it is a wonder to see such a population and such improvements where one would think the want of water would be a fatal obstacle to human habitation. I called on a number of friends, particularly on the Rev. Dr. Myron W. Reed, who is personally known to almost every member of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, which he habitually attends. I received a telegram from another member of the Conference, Mrs. J. S. Sperry, inviting me to stop at Pueblo—an invitation which I regretted my inability to accept. At the Windsor Hotel I found two ladies from my own town (mother and daughter) on their way to California, who honored me by accepting my offer to act as their escort for the rest of the journey. We accordingly left Denver together, by the afternoon train, for Colorado Springs. I had the misfortune, in stepping on the cars, to sprain my ankle, and the pain almost made me faint; but on arriving at the Antlers, the famous hotel at the Springs, I availed myself of the opportunity to parboil my foot in a bath-tub, until the veins stood out like whip-cords, which relieved the congestion, and by the next morning I did not know that I had been hurt.

December 3d.—We rose early, in order to take a carriage and drive over to Manitou, and return by way of the Garden of the Gods. The air was somewhat frosty, but the excursion proved a delightful one, and we were sorry that we had not more time in which to view the beauties of this locality. I was not before aware that there was in the United States any region so full of natural grandeur and beauty combined as meets the eye everywhere in Colorado. A more delightful place in which to spend the summer cannot be imagined. I was surprised, too, at the discovery that so much money and labor have been expended in the construction of mountain roads, which are in fact better than the streets of many cities. There are many English in Colorado Springs, and the evidences of a stylish mode of living abound on every side. By the way, on my return to the station, I asked the ticket-agent what is the local pronunciation of the word Colorado—Color*ah*do or Color*ay*do? His answer was: "If you have the stuff, you say Color*ah*do; but if you 're flat broke, you say Color*ay*do." The same rule, he told me, applies to Santa Fay and Santa Fee.

A little before noon we left Colorado Springs for Salt Lake, skirting the mountains until we reached Pueblo, where the road makes a sharp turn to the right, and the traveller leaves the plains behind him. At Pueblo is situated the Colorado Insane Asylum, but I had not time to visit it. About the middle of the afternoon we passed under the walls of the Colorado Penitentiary at Cañon City, and soon afterwards entered the Grand Cañon of the Arkansas, the narrowest portion of which is known as the Royal Gorge, into whose depths it is said that the sun's rays have never penetrated. The rocks, which are of granite, rise on either side to a height of a thousand feet or more; and the bold, bleak masses are unrelieved by any tree, shrub, flower, or even blade of grass; the very birds seem to shun the cavernous gloom of this mighty desert. At one point the road passes over an iron bridge suspended from the side of the cañon. The most wonderful scenery, however, is that of Marshall Pass, through which we went after dark; it leads to the summit of the Rocky Mountains, nearly eleven thousand feet above the sea. Later in the evening the moon rose, and I sat up till after midnight in order to see the Black Cañon, Currecanti Needle, and the bridge at the junction of the Gunnison and Cimmaron rivers, of which I had the good fortune to get an excellent view. On waking the next morning we had emerged from the mountains into a hilly, almost mountainous, but less interesting country. About noon we passed the wonderful Castle Gate, which guards the entrance to Price River Cañon—two perpendicular ledges of reddish rock, which shoot straight up until they reach the height respectively of 450 and 500 feet from their base; the road passes directly between them. And so on, through Soldier Cañon, the Red Narrows, and Spanish Fork Cañon, until we entered the valley of Salt Lake, at Provo, a Mormon town, where the territory has built an asylum for the insane, of whose existence even I was until now ignorant. At Provo we took dinner, and from here on we skirted the edge of the lake until we reached Salt Lake City, about six o'clock in the evening, where we stopped at the Walker House. We sent our cards at once by a messenger to Judge Zane, who called with his wife and spent the evening.

December 5th.—To-day has been spent in a survey of the interesting sights of the Mormon capital. We were fortunate in having the services of a son of Judge Zane as our guide, who came with a carriage and took us to see Zion's Coöperative Store, the Tithing-House, the Bee-Hive, the Amelia Palace, the Tabernacle, the Temple, the Fort, and the Territorial Prison. On the way from the fort to the prison, we

passed the private insane asylum of which Dr. Young, the nephew of Brigham Young, is the proprietor; but not wishing to fatigue the ladies of my party, I did not visit it; and, in fact, our driver said that he did not believe that I would be admitted if I should call. This is the asylum of which Dr. Tucker gave such a horrible account, which resulted in the building of the new institution at Provo; and from accounts given me by other parties, I fancy that its general character is not much improved since the time of his visit.

Salt Lake City has been so often described that I will not bore my readers by a new description. It lies on level ground between the Wasatch and the Oquirrh Mountains, several miles from the lake, and, like Denver, it depends for its existence upon irrigation. The streets are wide, and the ladies had their eyes turned in every direction for the cottages with two or three separate entrances, which they had heard are characteristic of Mormon family life. I had not, of course, much time to investigate the Mormon problem, but from conversations had with Judge Zane, ex-Governor Murray, and Mr. Goodwin, the editor of the Gentile paper, I was impressed with the belief that the firm enforcement of the laws against polygamy, and the education of the Mormon children under a public-school system free from Mormon control, will, sooner or later, efface this blot upon American civilization. Of Judge Zane, Governor Murray spoke in the terms of the highest commendation; he called him "apples of gold in pictures of silver," and said that in the discharge of his judicial functions he could neither be cajoled, corrupted, nor intimidated.

Of the Territorial Prison at Salt Lake (which is in reality a Federal prison), I must say a word. The description of it given by General Bane, in his report to the Conference of Charities at St. Louis in 1884, was not overdrawn; its existence in its present condition is a disgrace to the National Government. About an acre of ground is enclosed by a wall of sun-dried bricks (called adobe), about fifteen feet high. Inside of this wall there are several detached wooden buildings, in each of which two or three tiers of bunks are built up, next the wall, on three sides, one over the other, so that the bunks occupy the greater portion of the space; and the prisoners who sleep in them could not all stand on the floor at once, so crowded are they. Into this close association are thrust felons, misdemeanants, "co-habs" (Mormons guilty of violating the law against polygamy), and boys. They are without occupation, and without any means of recreation or mental improvement, without books, newspapers, or religious services of any sort. Not long before my visit, a prisoner had been shot to death within the enclosure. It seems that murderers are here given their choice whether they will be hung or shot, and naturally they prefer shooting as a mode of death more honorable, and likely to be more instantaneous. The prisoner who was executed took his seat on a stool or bench, near the wall, with his eyes unbandaged, facing a tent in which his executioners were wholly or partially concealed from his sight. The marks made by the deadly bullets on the wall behind him were pointed out to me,* and I was informed that the autopsy showed that all three balls had passed directly through his heart. I saw another murderer, in close confinement, awaiting the issue of some proceeding for the arrest of judgment in his case. He was in an iron cage, about six or seven feet cube, inside a small house, with room enough for a stove between the cage and the outer wall. This house had a solid entrance door, and when the door was closed the cell would have been absolutely without light but for a small grated opening cut in the rear wall by order, as I understand, of the present marshal or superintendent. It used to be wholly dark, and I was told that a prisoner had once been confined in this abominable dungeon for a period of several years. It is true that the Government is erecting within the enclosure a brick prison, with separate iron cells; but owing to the inadequacy of the appropriation for this purpose, the house and cells are of the rudest, cheapest construction that will at all answer the ends of a prison; and the "improvement," if it can be so called, is a satire upon the intelligence of Congressmen. The sight of this prison has thoroughly aroused my mind to a sense of the importance of the movement in favor of a Federal prison for Federal prisoners, and the necessity which exists for a candid, impartial, exhaustive report upon the actual condition of Federal prisoners in the Territories.

December 6th.—We were up before daylight, in order to take the train for Ogden and resume our journey thence by the Central Pacific Railroad. The train from the east was late, and we did not get away until after dinner.

December 7th. We arrived this evening, at eight o'clock, at Sacramento—five hours behind time. The ride from Ogden was not specially interesting. In the valley of the Humboldt River there are many settlers, and I saw quite a number of horses and cattle. At Reno we passed a group of Indian wigwams, outside the town, and a dozen or more squaws and papooses were at the station when we stopped. A commercial traveller made a great laugh by daubing the cheek of a small Indian boy with some brilliant red dye, greatly to the disgust of the boy himself and the annoyance of his mother, who turned her back to us and fled away with him in her arms. After dining at Truckee, we went up the crest of the Sierra Nevadas to the snowsheds, which continue in an almost unbroken series for almost forty miles. Through the openings in the sides we caught occasional glimpses of the wooded valleys below, and the beautiful lake which nestles in these hills. Along the cañon of the American River, this afternoon, the road ran on top of an elevated plateau, and we looked down into its depths. The finest view was at a place called Cape Horn. We passed Dutch Flat, where I could see what had formerly been done in the way of hydraulic mining, and could reconstruct the scene in my imagination. Our temporary home here is the Golden Eagle Hotel.

December 8th.—After an early breakfast, I took the train for Folsom, to visit the State Prison, of which General John McComb is the warden. Unluckily he was not at home, having gone to Sacramento to arrange for his removal to San Quentin, where he is to take the place of Mr. Paul Shirley. His son received me hospitably, and compelled me to eat a second breakfast with him, at which we were waited upon by a Chinaman. The approach to this prison, by the valley of the American River, which tears its way through granite hills on either side, and dashes in perpetual foam against the immense granite boulders in its bed, is very picturesque. The prison is on the side of a hill, and the yard is immediately in front and below. This yard is surrounded by a wall on all sides but one, where there is a stone quarry, from which granite is dug. The wall on the side next the prison forms a support to the terrace above. The hillside is beautifully terraced and ornamented with grass-plats and flower-beds, with a road winding up between them. The pictorial effect is very fine. Three hundred men are at work in the yard, part of them in the quarry, and part are cutting stone, beneath the protection of a circular shed, with a derrick in the open space in the centre. There is also a blacksmith-shop for sharpening tools, with eighteen forges, all of which are in constant use. A railroad track runs for two miles from the station into the yard, and cut stone is loaded directly on the cars.

There is no other industry. From the yard eight guard-houses or towers are visible on the hill summits above and across the river. In five of them there are Gatling guns, and there has never been a successful escape through the lines, nor could there be a successful insurrection in the yard. The architecture of the centre building is very good, and the cell-house is the lightest and most airy that I remember to have seen. Instead of the usual arrangement

* I thought of similar marks on the wall where the Archbishop of Paris was shot by the *commune*, which I saw many years ago.

(a single block of cells), here there are two, with a passage on each side next the wall, and a wide passage through the centre separating the blocks from each other. These blocks are only two tiers in height, which is an advantage. There is room enough above, beneath the iron roof, for a third tier, but it will never be built ; this space has been left for a free circulation of air, and the tops of the upper cells are covered with a smooth floor of artificial stone. A wide skylight extends the entire length of the roof, in the centre ; and in the walls, next to the roof, large square port-holes have been left, which are uncovered by glass. The prison is not heated by steam, and, in this climate, no artificial heating is required. Beneath the artificial stone-floor in each corridor is a sewer, which is flushed by water pumped from the river to a reservoir on the hill, filtered, and conveyed by gravity to all parts of the building. Except for the steam-pump and the steam-derricks, no boilers and no boiler-house are necessary. The doors of the cells are solid, but are pierced by three rows of holes, an inch and a quarter in diameter ; when the doors are closed, the cells are quite dark. Each cell contains two bunks. The size of cells is eight feet, every way. General McComb is converting some of them into double cells, to accommodate four men each, by cutting an arch through the partition wall opposite the cell-door, which will admit of the circulation of air from one corridor to another. In the rear of the centre building are some large associated dormitories, for short-term prisoners. In this building are a hospital and dispensary, in which I found only one patient, who was suffering from a carbuncle ; the chapel, and a shoe-shop and tailor-shop, for the prison only. In the kitchen there are no steam-kettles, such as are ordinarily seen in prison kitchens, but a range instead, with ten boilers on the top of it ; this is regarded as a cheaper mode of cooking. A prisoners' bath-house contains a large swimming-tank. The prison is lighted with gasoline gas. Every thing about the appearance of the premises bespeaks good order, humane treatment, and thorough discipline. The number of prisoners is six hundred, half of whom have no employment other than prison duties, and those engaged in stone-cutting are not allowed to work on any but buildings which are owned and erected by the State of California. At present they are building an addition to the prison.

On returning to Sacramento, I found the card of the Secretary of State, Mr. W. C. Hendricks, whom many readers of the RECORD will remember having met, when he was making the tour of the prisons of this country, collecting material for the report of the California Penological Commission, of which he was a member. I returned his call, was introduced to Governor Waterman, took a hasty run through the State House, admired the fine group of statuary by Meade, in the rotunda, and left Sacramento on the afternoon train for Stockton, to visit the insane asylum there.

December 9th.—Here I had the good fortune to meet not only the superintendent, Dr. Mays, but also his board of trustees, who were in session at the institution. Dr. Mays resides in a private residence erected for his accommodation at a distance of one hundred yards from the main building. The institution is in three departments—the old building, erected in 1851 ; the female department, in 1876 ; and the male department, in 1882. The last-named which is the newest is also very much the best. The proper capacity is 1,200 ; but the number present at the time of my visit was 1,570, from which it will be seen that it is badly overcrowded. The amount of land (one hundred and seven acres of adobe clay) is also insufficient for an establishment of this size. I visited the female wards, in which there is no resident physician. The medical staff is not large enough, and it is very much overworked. The doors in this department are of wooden slats. I found the laundry too small, and the kitchen bad. There is an amusement-hall, in which two hundred patients assemble every alternate Friday night. There is also a large airing court, and the superintendent informed me that there are not more than twenty days in the year when the patients cannot go out-of-doors. The department is heated in winter by steam, which is manufactured in two high-pressure boilers. Behind the boiler-house, there is a graveyard, with fourteen hundred head-boards in it—a cheerful prospect for the patients. But I am glad to learn that it has been abandoned for the last twelve years, and the authorities have now bought fourteen acres, at a distance of a mile and a half, for a cemetery, to which these bodies are to be removed, and the graveyard converted into a garden. The sewerage of the whole institution empties into a large cistern, with a roof over it, from which it is pumped and, mixed with artesian water, used to irrigate the garden, in which there are fifteen hundred grape vines, trimmed, as is usual in California, on the Goblet system. For feed for stock, alfalfa (which in Utah is called luzerne) is grown, by the aid of irrigation ; it grows two feet high in six weeks, and five crops of it are cut in a year. Instead of straw for bedding, tule hay is used, which is very elastic and soft. This institution has a fine dairy, with about seventy cows, that give one hundred and thirty or forty gallons of milk a day. I saw nothing specially to criticise in the new male department, unless it is the lack of sufficient furniture in the wards ; but this was explained on the ground that the patients spend so much time out-of-doors that less furniture is required than would be the case in a severer climate. There are five exercise-yards, enclosed by high brick walls, with no grass or trees in any of them, but sheds for shade, which to my eye presented a very dreary appearance. The patients dine in a common dining-room, furnished with tables and wooden benches. Over the dining-room is the Chinese ward, in which I was particularly interested. I saw there a lunatic, dressed in fantastic costume, who was also deaf and dumb ; he was a Hindoo. I saw a Japanese patient, who wrote his name for me in my memorandum book and gave me a piece of brown paper with some very neat Japanese writing on it—possibly a complaint against the management, or a request to be released from confinement. In the female department I saw a little girl who was also blind, who awakened in my mind a feeling of tender compassion for her forlorn situation. A circumstance which may be mentioned as illustrating the climate of California is that two boilers for heating purposes stand out in the open air, with not even a roof over them.

I am much impressed with the great difference between the foliage of this country and that to which I am accustomed at home. Nothing looks familiar to my eye, except the flowers ; even the grass is different from ours. The fields are mostly in vineyards and orchards. The most common trees are the eucalyptus and the pepper tree. A tall plant grows by the roadside, the Chinese morning-glory, which is a cross between a sunflower and a honeysuckle. Cabbages are growing out-of-doors, the farmers are plowing for spring, and early vegetables are coming up in the gardens. I saw a man transplanting onion-sets. I am told that in southern California one may see tomatoes growing on vines three years old. But this is an unfavorable season at which to see the country ; it is just at the beginning of the rainy season, and my friends regret that I could not have been here either earlier or later.

I left Stockton this evening, and went, by way of Sacramento, to Napa, where Dr. Wilkins met me at the train and took me out to the hospital for the insane in time for a very late dinner, presided over by Mrs. Wilkins, who is a niece of General Sterling Price, and a woman of whom I should like to express my admiration, if it were not for a feeling of regard for her delicacy. Here I had a very enjoyable visit. There was a dance in the amusement-hall, the night of my arrival, and the doctor had me make a little speech to the patients, which they loudly applauded, and several of them came forward to be introduced to me.

(*To be concluded in our next.*)

LONDON'S UNSOLVED PROBLEM.

Its Unemployed and Casual Poor.

Under the above title *The Hospital* published in December an "extra special supplement," of which the following is an abstract:

During recent successive winters, the inhabitants of London have been amused, puzzled, horrified, and alarmed in turns. They have had forced upon their attention, through the press and by gatherings of the unemployed in public places, the fact that there was in their midst—not in one district, but in all districts—a vast number of families and individuals without work, without homes, and without the means of subsistence. In previous winters attempts have been made to do something in a more or less systematic way by religious organizations, stirring addresses from the pulpit, devoted labors among the poor, and public subscriptions to a Mansion House Fund which realized £75,000. These movements, so far as their results are ascertainable, have not mitigated the evil, or even temporarily relieved it; but rather, on the contrary, so far as can be judged by conjecture and impressions, widened and extended the distress in a variety of ways.

It is a matter of paramount importance that work of some kind should be found for the unemployed, to enable men who are willing to labor to be kept from the demoralizing influence of charity, whether in the form of alms or of poor relief, and at the same time to remove all just cause for agitation and disturbance.

We have in London a complete system of poor-law relief, and an army of charities supported by voluntary contributions, which are the pride of the empire and the wonder of the civilized world. Omitting from the account missionary and book societies, and church- and chapel-building agencies, of which there are so many, the following is a complete list of the metropolitan relief agencies, compiled from the "Classified Directory," with the income at their disposal for the year 1885–6:

Forty-seven institutions for those permanently afflicted: 27 for the blind, 8 for the deaf, 9 for incurables, 3 for idiots—£198,436.

One hundred and eighty-seven for sick relief: 93 hospitals, 48 general and provident dispensaries, 2 institutions for vaccination, 6 institutions for surgical appliances, 45 convalescent homes, 15 nursing institutions—£655,380.

One hundred and fifty-eight pensions and institutions for the aged—£442,685.

One hundred and nine general relief, food, and loan charities: 92 institutions for general relief, 17 food institutions and loan societies, £390,702; 94 voluntary homes, £159,080; 6 orphanages, £174,942; 74 institutions for reformation and prevention, £70,993; 45 institutions for social improvement, £69,884.

Grand total of institutions, 758; income, £2,162,102.

The combined good effected by the expenditure of the sum represented by the aggregate incomes under the existing system must be very considerable. At the same time, we have at present no means of knowing to what extent the work of one institution overlaps that of another, or how far the unworthy take advantage of the voluntary relief offered by seeking the aid of one, or, in the case of hardened offenders, of a dozen or more in the course of the same year.

There can be no question that, to secure an adequate remedy for the chronic distress which must ever exist, any sound proposal which offers practical assistance by preventing waste through overlapping in the distribution of charitable funds should be adopted. We believe that an appeal to every relieving agency, every church, and every charitable person not only to help to work for the poor, but to work in coöperation—to become part of a great voluntary system which would provide ade quate relief for all in need while ignoring none,—though it might be un answered by some for a time, would ultimately commend itself to the adoption of all. Such a system of coöperation as is here suggested expresses the most beautiful idea of modern times.

The Metropolitan Poor-Law System.

The poor-law system, as it exists in London at the present time, will now be considered.

The estimated population of the metropolis in 1874 was 3,356,073; in 1886 it had risen to 4,083, 928. In the first year, the mean number of paupers of all classes was 115,010; and in the last year 101,443. In other words, the ratio of paupers per thousand of the population was 34.1 in 1874 and 28.4 in 1886. Though the paupers had diminished in number by nearly 14,000 souls, the number of in-door paupers had increased from 39,165 in 1874 to 54,583 in 1886. Thus the ratio of in-door paupers per thousand rose from 11.6 in 1874 to 13.4 in 1886, while that of the out-door paupers fell from 22.5 per thousand in 1874 to 11.5 in 1886. Yet the total expenditure upon poor relief has increased from £1, 633,-182 to £2,258,029; in other words, it cost nearly £600,000 more to relieve 101,443 paupers in 1886 than it cost to relieve 115,010 in 1874. Or, to put it another way, the cost per head per pauper in 1874 was £14, 4*s.*, and in 1886 it was £22 5*s.* 2¼*d.*, an increase of upwards of 33 per cent.

Poor-Law Infirmaries.

As structures, the poor-law infirmaries, which have for the most part been built since the passing of Hardy's Act in 1886, leave little to be desired, and they are more complete and better adapted to their purpose than more than one of the ordinary hospitals; yet the poor are shy of entering them, and have a wholesome dread of the ill-repute consequent upon a residence within their walls. The workhouse system has polluted the atmosphere of the infirmaries also.

Necessarily all classes, and consequently the lowest and most abandoned classes of the community, have to be provided for in poor-law establishments. It is an appalling thought, and should be a surprising fact, that the intelligence of this generation has not yet displayed a sustained and successful demand for the classification of the inmates of workhouses and infirmaries.

The consequence is that the present system of administration of in-door relief of the pauper population is mainly a system of repression—a penal system and not an educational (and therefore a provident and beneficial) system, as it ought to be. If London had but one municipality, then classification would be easy.

Workhouses.

In England the pauper population has for many years been fairly well housed, and not ill-clad. The poor-houses, which fifty years ago were in many cases filthy and loathsome pest-houses, both physically and morally, have almost universally given place to well-built, well-arranged, and well-conducted institutions, highly creditable to the parishes and country at large.

The feeding of the poor cannot be spoken of in terms of such unqualified approbation. Food of such quantity, quality, and variety as is required for the maintenance of the normal strength of the individual is the irreducible minimum. An examination of the diet-tables of a large number of workhouses will show how far they have departed from any such standard as this. For breakfast, the quantity of bread supplied for each able-bodied man varies from five to eight ounces, and to each able-bodied woman from four to six ounces; and to this is added from one to two pints of milk (skim milk) for men, and rather smaller quantity for women. In some cases porridge or gruel may be substituted for the milk; but it is important to know that the porridge consists of oatmeal and water in the proportion of one or two ounces to the pint, with sometimes a little flour and milk added. Dinner is, of course, a rather more substantial meal, and includes either solid meat or soup, with bread and some vegetables. The quantity of cooked meat, free from bone, supplied for dinner to male adults varies from four to six ounces. In most houses women have one ounce less than men. The quantity of potatoes or other fresh vegetables varies from seven to twenty ounces; sixteen ounces may be taken as the average; to the seven ounces of potatoes a small amount of bread is added in some cases, but no bread when the average is higher than this. Taking five ounces as the average of meat, and sixteen ounces as the average of vegetables, potatoes, and bread, we get twenty-one ounces of solid food as the supply for dinner. This represents the best kind of dinner provided, and usually is not supplied oftener than twice a week. On one or two days soup or hash with bread, and on others bread and cheese, or suet dumpling, or rice pudding may take its place. Supper follows dinner, tea being omitted. The supper is practically a repetition of the breakfast. It is undoubted that, in many instances, paupers are underfed; and it is equally undoubted that underfeeding is slow starvation, and produces premature decay and death.

Casual Wards.

One out of every forty persons in London is a pauper; that is, out of the four millions that inhabit London there are one hundred thousand who are in the receipt of parochial assistance. This estimate takes no account of the relief afforded by private charity, either organized or otherwise; it includes only those who are a direct burden on the rates, either as inmates of workhouses or the recipients of out-door or casual relief.

"The Unemployed" have become a weariness to the flesh, so often have we been told of their wrongs and their sufferings, so often are we assured that "something must be done for them." Assuredly, something must be done; some provision must be made for these houseless and starving fellow-mortals. But what is that provision to be? There is the rub! Our charitable instincts are checked by the assurance that promiscuous giving only encourages improvidence and laziness. On the other hand, we all feel that a little money is well invested, if it enables some unfortunate but honest and hard-working fellow-creature to tide over a few weeks or months, till the opportunity of earning a living shall return, and we can thereby save him from becoming a permanent burden on the rates. This is the primary idea that led to the establishment of casual wards. From this point of view the casual ward is even of more importance than the workhouse.

In all the casual wards of the metropolis, the number of beds is 1,519, of which 956 are reserved for men, 474 for women, and 89 for children. It may safely be assumed that there are more than 1,500 people who seek a lodging in London for the night, and, as the wards are filled up pretty much on the principle of "first come, first served," those who apply late in the evening are often as not refused admission. But a counterbalancing advantage is the early hour at which applicants are allowed to enter, the door being opened at four o'clock in the afternoon between October and March, and at six during the summer months.

Looking over the register of one night's admissions in the casual ward of the Whitechapel Union, we observed that the greater number of the applicants were natives of the East End; Ireland supplied a fair quota, which was pretty nearly balanced from the provinces; and there was

one Scotchman. Most of the men in the wards had come there from their love for "a drop o' drink." Possibly this is the class which most largely fills our casual wards. There are some who, owing to simple misadventure, have lost their situations. There are many who have never been any thing but casual laborers, remaining in that condition by reason of general incompetence. But, comparing the amount of employment with the number of men who seek it, we perceive at once that there must be a large number of men more or less constantly among the ranks of the unemployed. To give only one instance, the employment afforded by the docks in the Tower Hamlets never demands much more than 6,000 men, and at slack times not much more than 1,500, while it is estimated that 10,000 men rely chiefly on this labor for their living. This implies that there must always be at least 4,000 unemployed men in connection with this industry alone, though, of course, not the same men continually. The dormitories to which we were conducted were long rooms dimly lighted by a gas-jet high on the wall. The beds consisted of hammocks of cocoa matting, hung over hot-water pipes, and furnished not over-luxuriously with a gray blanket and a rug, by way of bedclothes. At the time we visited them, the rooms were tolerably warm; but the general complaint was that in the early hours of the morning, just when the cold is greatest, the pipes get cold, and sleep is almost impossible. About the quality of the beds there was no grumbling —indeed, they were by some considered to compare favorably with those in the common lodging-houses.

The food supplied to these casual paupers, as enacted by a general order in 1882, and amended by another in 1887, consists of six ounces of bread and a pint of hot gruel or broth for supper and the same for breakfast.

As payment for this and their bed, men are expected to break 2 cwt. of stone, pick 1 lb. of oakum, or work for three hours at digging, woodcutting, or some similar task. Women are expected to pick ½ lb. of oakum, or spend three hours in scrubbing or cleaning. Naturally, many of the applicants object to this labor test, which is nevertheless essential, since without it the casual ward would offer a greater temptation to the lazy and improvident than it now does. The guardians are authorized to detain every casual pauper two nights and a whole day in the ward, exacting from him or her nine hours' work, at some of the tasks spoken of. Any one who is admitted more than once in the same month into the same union can be detained for three days, and may be required to spend the time or detention in the workhouse. But the Local Government Board advises the guardians to permit casual paupers to leave the wards as early as they choose, "especially where there is no reason to believe that they would be unwilling to work, if work could be obtained by them."

But this is the real difficulty. The men and women are discharged to seek for work, without guidance or influence to help them; probably to wander about helplessly through the day, and seek the shelter of another casual ward at nightfall. If a labor bureau could be established in connection with these wards, they would become more of a helpful institution and less of a tramp hotel, than they are at present.

Out-Door Relief.

The question of out-door relief for the poor is one requiring for its general management the wisest instructions, and for its detailed administration, the nicest discrimination. It is admitted that the workhouse test has operated powerfully in the diminution of out-door paupers; and to a very large extent that diminution is an unmixed good. Those who, in small towns and villages, have had opportunities of becoming familiar with the habits and character of paupers, know that there are certain individuals who will always be on the rates, if they can be so without the loss of their liberty. There are hereditary paupers as there are hereditary peers; and the writer remembers cases where grandparents, parents, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren have all been chargeable to the same union at the same time. In such families a more self-respecting and independent individual may now and again appear; but the rule will be that the family will, as a family, in all its generations, be in a condition of chronic pauperism. It is probable that in populous towns a still larger proportion of hereditary and easily produced paupers must be reckoned upon, because in the lower social strata of such towns the public opinion which, in a small country town, operates over the whole population, and maintains among the poor a considerable degree of what may be called a "decent shame," is comparatively powerless. In these cases the house test is invaluable, and should be rigorously applied.

So far well! But can it be either wise or humane to rank all paupers together as persons against whom society must be always in an attitude of defence? Are there not, and must there not always be, a number of well-conducted persons who, as they become older and feebler, will insensibly drift downwards, until the dreadful region of pauperism is reached? And are these to be pitched into and forever remain in the degrading cauldron of half-thieves, half-drunkards, incapable fools, and hopeless reprobates, who constitute the bulk of the pauper army. If they are, and we are to acquiesce in such a doom for them, some of us will at least have the grace to blush for ourselves and our fellow-countrymen. Surely, none of us need be ashamed to confess that we think that the decent pauper is entitled to a little consideration.

What Is to Be Done?

The State agencies, at any rate, are so conducted and so limited, as to make it wellnigh impossible for the self-respecting poor to apply to them for aid at all.

The Redistribution Bill did a great service for London, if the inhabitants will only recognize and act up to the opportunities which it has given. London now cousists of thirty-seven Parliamentary constituencies or divisions; and if each division will take up the question of the unemployed and distressed within its boundaries, and if the leading inhabitants will associate themselves together for the purpose of ascertaining by degrees, but systematically, the circumstances, condition, and needs of every poor family in their district, the problem will be capable of easy solution.

Absence of Knowledge is the Difficulty of the Moment.

No one can deny that the raising of the Mansion House Fund, on the basis of past efforts of this description, tends to increase the difficulty. Having no knowledge of the right kind, every Parliamentary District throughout London should seek to obtain it, each for itself. Our contemporary, the *Pall Mall Gazette*, is urging the Members for each metropolitan division to open a register, in which the unemployed may enter their names. There can be no doubt that registration will ultimately prove to be the compass which will take us into port. But our knowledge of the systems of registration in force, which have proved successful in other places, compels us to say that the proposals of the *Pall Mall Gazette* will not meet the case.

Registration.

It is essential to have not only a register of unemployed, but a register containing a full and complete record of every family receiving relief. We therefore feel, as the Boston experience has shown, that the first thing to be done is to establish a "clearing-house" of all relief given by all agencies and persons, and of all information collected by them. Each society and individual, before relieving a person, is entitled to know what relief he gets from other sources. Sometimes too much relief may be given, and sometimes too little. It is necessary to provide that all who work for the poor shall work in co-operation with each other.

Co-operation.

Lord Randolph Churchill has taken the right course, in Paddington, with regard to this question. He recognizes that it is a discredit and a reflection on all classes in London, that the present ignorant and unmethodical treatment of the poor should continue. He is impressed with the feeling that London's great problem is worthy of the combined, cordial, and earnest efforts of all parties and of all creeds, and that it would be little short of disgraceful to allow it to degenerate into a question of party, of dogma, or of class. He has caused the representative residents of every shade of opinion and every creed to be invited to meet him in conference, with the result that a committee has been appointed to consider and report how the chronic distress can be continuously provided and dealt for, not only during the present winter, but for all time, so far as Paddington is concerned. With the desire of removing all party complexion, Lord Randolph has thought it best to refrain from joining the committee, of which the Vicar of Paddington is chairman.

Definite Knowledge.

Every district which systematically establishes and works the registration system, on the lines here laid down, will gradually come to know exactly what are the actual needs of the poorer population within its limits. It will then be possible to ascertain definitely to what extent, if at all, a charitable fund is desirable, and the amount which must be raised for it. There will then be no more failures, because every penny of the money will be paid out for a definite purpose. Each family or individual receiving a grant will do so because it has been ascertained, not only that the recipient is deserving, but that it is necessary to provide clothing, food, shelter, in order to lift him to a position where by honest effort he may maintain himself in respectability and independence, if not in comfort. In short, every poor and worthy person resident in London may in time be provided with a friend, and so encouraged to hope for and ultimately to secure a prospect for those dependent upon him.

Work for the Unemployed.

Experience has shown that the men who are loudest and most earnest in their demands for work subsequently prove to be unwilling to undertake it, when work is found for them. Earnest men who contend that it is possible to provide work for the unemployed, are at once met with certain objections, which at first seem insurmountable. It is urged: (1) that artisans and skilled mechanics cannot be provided with work upon improvements, or at all outside their own trade; (2) that it is impossible to find work in London for the unemployed that shall be genuine, as opposed to task-work; (3) that, assuming work is found, it will be impossible to provide funds to carry out public works to an extent sufficient to provide for the needs of the unemployed.

Let us consider each of these objections in detail.

(1) Can artisans be usefully employed as navvies? The only way to answer this question is to ascertain the teachings of experience on the subject. The public works established in connection with the Lancashire Cotton Famine, when £1,850,000 was provided by Parliament to secure work for the unemployed in the manufacturing districts of Lancashire, affords a case in point. Everybody should read at this time the report of Sir Robert Rawlinson, C.B., the Government Engineer to the Local Government Board, published in the twenty-first annual report of the Poor Law Report, 1868–9, pages 105 to 153. After describing the works

executed, and pointing out that drainage for sewers and other forms of work undertaken required the combined action of skilled men to open and temper the drainage, but of unskilled men to bring materials to the site, and remove surplus earth, Sir Robert proceeds to give the results of the experiment, so far as the men were concerned. At first the pick, the shovel, and the barrow galled the hands of men only accustomed to handle cotton thread, but the encouragement of the local authorities and local relief committees in offering a subsidy to every man going to work for a space of six weeks, and the discriminating assistance of the Central Relief Committee—with the Earl of Derby at its head—in granting suitable clothing to several thousand men, and waterproof boots to those who were required to work in wet ground, encouraged the men to persevere. In a short time the men's hands hardened, and fresh air and exercise brought them into condition, enabling them to feel at ease, instead of suffering stiffness and pain. Many of the men in three months' time increased in strength, and became comparatively skilled workmen, capable of executing sewers, drainage, and other forms of earthwork requiring both skill and care. The provision of this work relieved the local rates by the removal from the local relief lists of numbers of men who would not work. Besides, the provision of public works for the unemployed is twice blessed ; it blesses those who work and those who provide the work. In Lancashire, the large towns have benefited trade by substituting four hundred miles of good road for tracts of mud. They have further added to the local means of help and pleasure, by providing public parks and recreation grounds, which otherwise might not have been formed ; and have increased the rental value of house property, by sewering and draining, and so removing nuisances from the vicinity of dwelling-houses, which nuisances, if allowed to remain, would have been liable to injure the public health.

(2) Can suitable public works be found in London ? We have ascertained from the highest living authority on the subject, that an abundance of public works of a suitable character can be found in London for the unemployed, if the inhabitants had only the will to insist upon this being done. To be successful, the following points must, however, be insisted upon : In recommending advances of public money for the employment of able-bodied men out of work, we must so arrange the central administration, that we shall not divest the local authorities of their responsibility. The work offered to the men must not in any case be test or task work, but work for wages at prices fixed beforehand, so that the payment made to each man, or to each gang of men, shall depend upon the measured amount of work done. We have devoted much time and thought to the search for means whereby suitable work may be secured for all of the unemployed in London for the next ten years. We have the highest authority for declaring that we believe this work will be found in connection with the purification of the river Thames, and the disposal of the sewage of London.

(3) How are funds to be provided ? London is so badly governed at the present time, that the various districts are placed at a disadvantage, as compared with municipalities and local authorities in the provinces. Still the metropolis can, if adequate pressure is brought to bear upon it by the inhabitants of any district, acting through its vestry, provide money, by laying in sufficient amount, to enable works of public utility in a particular district to be commenced without great delay. The Metropolitan Board of Works exercises its borrowing powers subject to the sanction of the Treasury. If the inhabitants choose to move the vestry to move the Board of Works, and if the Treasury (that is, the Government) is willing to co-operate—as we believe it is—to provide employment upon any reasonable basis, there will be no technical or local difficulty to prevent it from doing so. Of course, the larger question of commencing the named conduit recommended by the Royal Commission may require a special act.

American Charity Organization.

The cause of much of the distress which prevails in London is due to the fact that residents in the metropolis have not the same contact with and knowledge of their poorer neighbors which exists in smaller communities. The remedy will be found in a new departure, which aims at obtaining precise and accurate information as to the circumstances and needs of every poor family and person resident in each constituency, both now and henceforward for all time. We believe that the city of Boston, in the United States, has organized the system which, with modifications, is best adapted to the requirements of every constituency throughout London.

Among the pauperized classes of the great city, the chief obstacles are two, usually found together : lack of all skill, and lack of all hope. They can do nothing well enough to get work, and they are sunk in despair. They will make no effort to help themselves ; or, if you succeed in inducing them to try, there is so little they can do ! Leave them as they are, and they sink lower. Their children grow up in the midst of pauperism, expecting, if not even preferring, to be paupers like their parents.

Industrial training-schools are a potent remedy, but further agencies for training women are needed. Chief among them should be an Industrial Home in every constituency ; with its laundry ; its rooms where women are taught sewing, cutting, and machine work ; its carpentering for boys ; and a crêche for infants.

We are inclined to think that volunteer visiting is the only hope of civilization against the gathering curse of pauperism in great cities.

Let us next consider if the aid granted to the distressed should be a gift or a loan. If a loan, we should be sure that there are nine chances to one in favor of the applicant repaying it, else we encourage a breach of faith that is worse than the effect of a direct gift. If a gift, let it be enough, and so applied as to put the family on a permanent footing of self-support. Small and uncertain doles are ruinous to the recipient. In chronic cases, it is desirable to obtain a pension in money or kind, for a similar reason.

Another proposal often made is that workmen should be provided with tools and clothes, where such help is found to be calculated to permanently benefit the recipients.

Emigration for certain special cases is also favored ; and there is a unanimous desire to provide work if possible for the unemployed.

Now why, it may be asked, do we recite these various opinions in this systematic manner ? To show that we are powerless, and must remain powerless, to carry out any one of these proposals wisely and fully, until we have an accurate knowledge of the nature and extent of the distress to be relieved, and of the number and circumstances of the unemployed. We have at present no machinery or organization to enable us to do this work effectually, and our first step must be to supply it.

Practical Suggestions.

We would, therefore, suggest that immediate steps be taken to obtain precise and accurate information—

(1) Of all the relief given in each metropolitan constituency, by the poor-law and by the various charities ; that is, that a register of all the relief given shall be opened at once.

(2) Of all the men and women who are out of work, and who desire to obtain it ; that is, a register of the unemployed, and a labor bureau.

When we consider how many societies, as well as churches, are engaged in distributing money and aid of various kinds, and that many of them are without exact knowledge of the specific objects or the actual works of the rest, no further proof is needed to show that the very relief they aim to afford cannot be satisfactorily given ; for they must, more or less, overlap one another, and waste of time, strength, and money must be the result. We believe that greater familiarity with each other's work would tend to diminish imposture and street-begging. We would, therefore, propose to open an office in each constituency, to which all societies and individuals should be invited to send regular reports of the persons helped by them, with the character and amount of aid given in each case. These facts, thus collected, could be sorted, and a return made each month to each society, showing which of its beneficiaries are assisted by others, and in what way. The plan here set forth has been carried out with complete success in Boston.

We cannot conceal from ourselves, and would here express, the conviction that alms are not the whole of charity. Charity must do four things : (1) Relieve worthy need promptly, fittingly, and tenderly. (2) Prevent unwise alms to the unworthy. (3) Raise into independence every needy person, where this is possible. (4) Make sure that no children grow up to be paupers. Relief, detection, elevation, and prevention are all essential parts of a complete system.

Families or persons who have fallen into want, usually need two things :

First, Relief from their pressing wants—food, if hungry ; fuel, if cold ; clothing, if naked.

Second, They need a long, steady, patient pull, by a wise, strong hand, upward to solid ground. This is the work which the conference assembled by Lord Randolph Churchill and the committee it has elected, hope to do. A similar organization, initiated by every member of the metropolitan constituency, ought, in our opinion, to attempt the same, by asking the cordial co-operation of every man and woman, not only in Paddington, but in every London district.

We hope that the present movement may ultimately result in the establishment of an Association of Friendly Workers, to deal with the question of the distressed in every district of London on a permanent and lasting basis, and to bring about the following results :

(1) Thorough organization.

(2) Bringing all workers amongst the poor into co-operation.

(3) Studying the whole problem and all its needs.

(4) Asking all the money needed for perfect machinery, and for sufficient relief.

(5) Asking a multitude of good men and women to help in the work.

(6) Asking from a few men and women a supreme devotion.

(7) Making sure that in every varying need and phase of distress, wise, prompt, and effective measures are taken to ensure the best possible remedy.

(8) Especially making sure that no children grow up paupers.

This organization would consist of—

(1) A Central Board of Directors, on which representatives of all classes in each constituency should be elected.

(2) A Conference of all workers and agencies amongst the poor.

(3) As many "Friendly Visitors" (men and women, being residents in the constituency) as may be attracted by the work, and by the opportunities it affords to really help and know the poor in their immediate neighborhood.

(4) One or more trained and paid agents.

The Conference would meet every week, for at least six months in the year, and would choose an executive committee. The visitors would report to the Conference. The Conference should know every agency of relief and every agent in its district. It should have in its box a card of

information about every needy person in its district, which should be treated as strictly private and confidential. It should make sure that the right visitor is sent as a friend to each and every one of all these families in need.

This is a vast work, not yet done in any district in London. But great progress could be made during six months, and it ought not to be too sanguine a view, to think that, in five years, even this grand consummation could be attained in every constituency.

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It has occurred to us that it may be of use to furnish a list of the papers on penology read at the meetings of these three societies and published in their Transactions, arranged under classified sub-heads. In this list an asterisk (*) indicates that the paper named was read before the National Prison Association; a dagger (†) in like manner indicates the Conference of Charities, and a double dagger (‡) the Social Science Association.

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* Duties of a Warden; by Francis Wayland; Toronto, 1887.
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GLEANINGS.

On the 8th of December, a Convalescent Home for Men and Boys was opened at 521 East 120th Street, New York.

The Home for Little Wanderers (Boston) has adopted architectural plans for a new building, to be erected on West Newton Street.

It is stated that a College of Medicine for Chinese has been opened at Hong Kong, with Dr. Patrick Manson as Dean, and an able staff.

There is a man in the Kansas penitentiary who, beginning with a term at Sing Sing years ago, has served his time in regular succession in the penitentiaries of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, and Kansas.

Convicts at New Caledonia, Australia, are being liberated, with the understanding that they must not settle in any English or French colony, and, as a consequence, they are sailing for San Francisco. The local Parliament now has a proposition before it to vote £1,000 to assist their passage. The matter has been brought to the attention of the American Department of State.

Some months ago a wealthy Jew proposed to the Czar of Russia that he would give $10,000,000 to found primary schools in that country for Hebrews. Besides this he offered $200,000 to be at the disposal of the Czar for charitable purposes. The Czar accepted the proposition, and it is estimated that the yearly interest on this sum will maintain 1,000 schools, and accommodate 50,000 children.

The Texas W. C. T. U. is to build a White-Cross Home for fallen women in the town of Garrett. The land is bought and paid for, and some lumber, shingles, and money have been donated. The building will cost from $2,500 to $3,000. Mrs. M. V. Hogan, of Ennis, State Superintendent of the Work among Fallen Women, appeals for financial aid to the friends of the Social Purity cause throughout the Union.

A touching ceremony took place recently in Paris, when the Star of the Legion of Honor was formally handed over to Madame Furtado-Heine, the noted philanthropist. Two thousand children, objects of her benevolence, attended at the house of their benefactress, and one of them pinned to her breast the decoration, which was set in brilliants. Madame Furtado-Heine was greatly affected and unable to restrain her tears. The pretty scene was witnessed by many of the foremost statesmen in France.

Every great city furnishes a disproportionate number of insane, and unless the State law permits these persons to be sent forth into country districts, the city asylums inevitably become crowded, and the standard of treatment therein is lowered. I have seen this in former years, and recently, both in New York and Philadelphia; and it is partially true of smaller cities like Brooklyn, Buffalo, Albany, Rochester, Syracuse, etc. A district system in New York should therefore provide in some way for relieving these cities of their accumulation. The great asylums at Binghamton and Willard do this for some of the New York cities, but not for the largest ones, and it is plain that some district system must sooner or later be adopted, to prevent the overgrowth of these very receptacles for the chronic insane, if for no other reason. For the reception of recent cases, small districts, allowing the asylums to be easily accessible, seem to furnish the best arrangement.—F. B. SANBORN.